CH-809 Watson Road Property Malcolm vic. Private

The Watson Road Property is a deteriorated two-story 2-part structure facing northwest at the end of Watson Road near the Prince Georges County boundary. The dwelling has a single-pile, side-passage plan. The property is slated for residential development, at which time the structures will be demolished. Dating from the turn of the 20th century, Watson Road House is similar to other examples of domestic vernacular architecture in Charles County built at the turn of the 20th century.

## Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

CH-809

1. Name of P	roperty (indicate preferred name)	
historic	Watson Road Property	
other		
2. Location		
street and number	Watson Road	not for publication
city, town	Malcolm	X vicinity
county	Charles	
3. Owner of	Property (give names and mailing addre	esses of all owners)
name	Wilkersons Inheritance Partnership	
street and number	PO Box 1068	telephone unknown
city, town	La Plata sta	ate MD zip code 20646-1068
Contributing I Determined I Determined I Recorded by	Resource in National Register District Resource in Local Historic District ligible for the National Register/Maryland Register religible for the National Register/Maryland Register HABS/HAER ture Report or Research Report	r =
6. Classificat	ion	
Category district X building(s) structure site object	both defense religion	ation/culture         1         buildings           on         sites           Il         structures           portation         objects           in progress         1         Total

7. Description				Inventory No. CH-809		
	Co	ndition				
	_	excellent	_X_	deteriorated		
	-	good	$_{-}X_{-}$	ruins		
		fair		altered		

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Watson Road Property is a two-story 2-part structure facing northwest at the end of Watson Road near the Prince Georges County boundary. The dwelling has a single-pile, side-passage plan. The property is slated for residential development, at which time the structures will be demolished. The roof is metal and is pierced by an interior-end chimney flue on the southwest end. The cornice is boxed. Brick piers support the frame. Windows and doors are no longer present.

The front elevation of the main block includes two bays. The northernmost bay consists of the main entrance door with transom and sidelights that leads into a hall. The southermost bay holds a window. Two single windows are placed assymetrically on the second floor. The southwest elevation has two windows on the first and second stories. The rear elevation mirrors the front with the addition of a small window next to the rear door that lights a pantry under the main stairs. The northeast elevation includes ta collapsed two-story kitchen wing. A small square window on the main block lights an attic chamber. The interior includes relatively elablorate Victorian details including four panel doors, picture molding and bullseye window and door surrounds. The deteriorated condition limited the extent of fieldwork.

8. Signifi	cance	Inventory No. CH-809
Period 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899X 1900-1999	Areas of Significance  agriculture archeology _X architecture art	Check and justify below  — economics — health/medicine — performing arts — education — industry — philospohy — engineering — invention — politics/government — entertainment/ — landscape architecture — religion
2000-	<ul><li>commerce</li><li>communications</li><li>community planning</li><li>conservation</li></ul>	recreation law science ethnic heritage literature social history exploration/ maritime industry transportation settlement military other:
Specific dat	es 1900	Architect/Builder unknown
Constructio	n dates 1900	
Evaluation for	or:	
N	ational Register	Maryland RegisterX not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Dating from the turn of the 20th century, Watson Road House is similar to other examples of domestic architecture in Charles County built at the turn of the 20th century. Following the Civil War, Charles County suffered the same fate as most of the southern states. The basis of the economy, slave labor, was gone. While planters continued to rely heavily on tobacco cultivation, slave labor was replaced with various systems of tenancy or wage labor. Due to dwindling profits, credit collapsed and many planters fell deep into debt. In addition, Federal taxes levied by the "carpet-bag" government threatened landowners with the loss of their land. This lack of capital made it difficult for farmers to branch out into other agricultural and commercial pursuits.

Adding to the economic stagnation following the war, was the unpredictability of tobacco prices. Through the latter part of the 19th century, tobacco values remained depressed, insuring that the small tenant farmers and share-croppers struggled. Tobacco production fell precipitously following the Civil War. In 1870, Charles County's crop fell in volume to less than half of what it was ten years earlier, and in price from 8 cents per pound in 1869 to just five cents per pound in 1889. By 1909 prices had still not recovered, rising only to 7 cents.

The post-war period also marked the end of large farms. In 1870 there were 545 farms in Charles County. By 1900 that number had more than tripled at 1900 farms. Farm size continually decreased as large farms, containing over 500 acres, were divided. The most dramatic increase was seen in the number of farms under fifty acres, which more than doubled between 361 farms in 1880 and 728 farms in 1920.

The turmoil of the Reconstruction era continued in Charles County well into the 20th century. Because of these economic difficulties, population growth in the county stagnated between 1860 and 1920. The general economic decline, and later, stagnation that followed the Civil War is evident in the census figures between 1860 and 1890. By 1890, the number of county residents was nearly 1,400 less than in 1860. With little industry or profitable agriculture drawing new residents to the county during the post-Civil War era, many young Charles County residents moved away as they reached maturity. The economic stagnation is reflected in the architectural heritage of the late 19th and early 20th century. Domestic architecture remained restrained and conservative until after World War II.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CH-809

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 66.3

Acreage of historical setting 66.3

Quadrangle name

Hughesville

Quadrangle scale

1:24,000

#### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is associated with Charles County Property tax Map 17, Parcel 13.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Cathy Hardy/ Historic Sites Surveyor						
organization	Charles County Planning		dat	3/4/2003			
street and number	200 Baltimore Street		telephone	301-396-5815			
city or town	La Plata	stat	MD	zip code 20646			

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

DHCD/DHCP

100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032

410-514-7600

# MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-809

Section 9 Page 1

Watson Road Property
name of property
Charles County, MD
county and state

#### Major Bibliographic References:

Brown, Jack D., et al. *Charles County, Maryland, A History.*Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

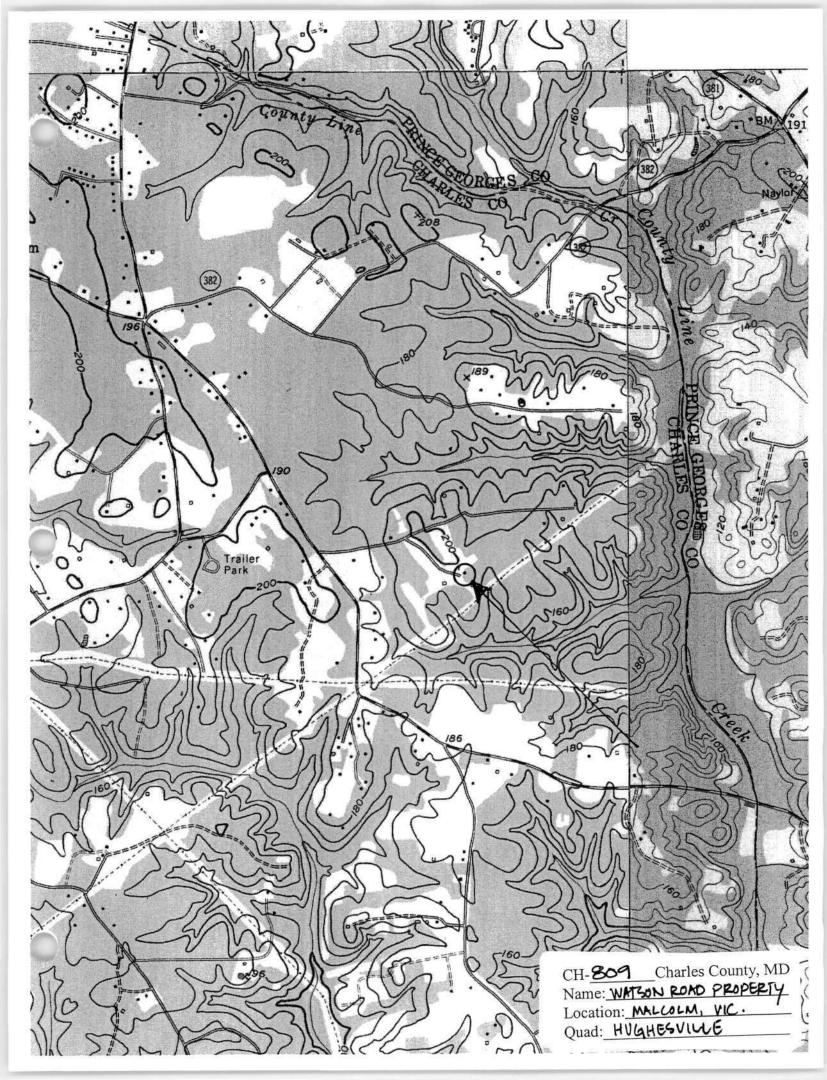
Charles County Land Records, Charles County Courthouse, LaPlata, Maryland.

Hardy, Cathy Currey. "Phase III Final Report Charles County Historic Sites Survey." Charles County Planning. July 2002.

KCI Technologies, Inc. Draft--Historic Context For the U.S. 301 Southern Corridor Transportation Study. August 1996.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. *The History of Charles County, Maryland*. LaPlata, MD: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

Lewis, J. Frank & Company. The Maryland Directory. 1880. Baltimore





CH 809 WATSON ROAD PROPERTY MALCILM NO \$2/2003 CHARDY

MD SHPO

LOOKING SE



WATSON ROAD PROPERTY MMCOLM, VIC 2/2003 C. HARDY

LOOKING NW



CH-809 WATSON ROAD GREP MALCOLM VIZ 1/2003 C. HAMPY LOOKING NE



CH 809 WATSON ROAD PROPERTY MALCOLM VIC. 212003 C. HARDY INTERIOR - LOOKING E MORY